#### Module 6 - Steady State Circuits

ME3023 - Measurements in Mechanical Systems

Mechanical Engineering
Tennessee Technological University

Topic 1 - Components, Units, and Symbols

#### **Topic 1 - Components, Units, and Symbols**

- Common Passive Components
- Important Electrical Quantities
- Units and Symbols
- Types of Switches

### Common Passive Components

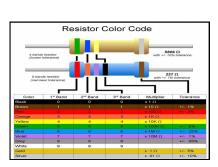
Passive components affect the behavior of a circuit in different ways but they do not generate power and can only absorb energy or transform it into heat. Active components on the other hand...

- Resistor
- Capacitor
- Inductor

Most circuits require an active power source for operation. A voltage source is used in most applications however current sources are also available and are needed for specialized electrical applications.

### Common Passive Components

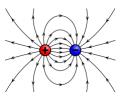
Components are identified by color codes and numbering systems. However it is always a good idea to measure for yourself because a marking can be incorrect or a component may be damaged.



www.circuitspedia.com							
Picofarad	Nanofarad	Microfarad		Picofarad	Nanofarad	Microfarad	
pF	nF	μF	CODE	pF	nF	μF	CODE
10	0.01	0.00001	100	4700	4.7	0.0047	
15	0.015	0.000015		5000	5.0	0.005	
22	0.022	0.000022		5600	5.6	0.056	
33	0.033	0.000033	330	6800	6.8	0.0068	682
47	0.047	0.000047		10000	10	0.01	
100	0.1	0.0001		15000	15	0.015	
120	0.12	0.00012		22000	22	0.022	
130	0.13	0.00013		33000	33	0.033	
150	0.15	0.00015		47000	47	0.047	
180	0.18	0.00018		68000	68	0.068	683
220	0.22	0.00022		100000	100	0.1	104
330	0.33	0.00033		150000	150	0.15	
470	0.47	0.00047		200000	200	0.2	
560	0.56	0.00056		220000	220	0.22	
680	0.68	0.00068	681	330000	330	0.33	
750	0.75	0.00075		470000	470	0.47	
820	0.82	0.00082		680000	680	0.68	684
1000	1.0	0.001		1000000	1000	1.0	
1500	1.5	0.0015		1500000	1500	1.5	
2000	2.0	0.002		2000000	2000	2.0	
2200	2.2	0.0022		2200000	2200	2.2	
3300	3.3	0.0033		3300000	3300	3.3	

### Important Electrical Quantities

 Charge - the physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when placed in an electromagnetic field.



- Voltage the difference in electric potential between two points ... can be caused by electric charge, by electric current through a magnetic field, by time-varying magnetic fields, or some combination of these three.
- Current the rate of flow of electric charge past a point or region. An electric current is said to exist when there is a net flow of electric charge through a region.

### Important Electrical Quantities

- Resistance a measure of a components opposition to the flow of electric current. The inverse quantity is electrical conductance, and is the ease with which an electric current passes.
- Capacitance the ratio of the change in electric charge of a system to the corresponding change in its electric potential (voltage).
- Inductance the tendency of an electrical conductor to oppose a change in the electric current flowing through it. The flow of electric current creates a magnetic field around the conductor. The field strength depends on the magnitude of the current, and follows any changes in current.

# Units and Symbols

Quantity	Symbol	Unit	Abbr.
Charge	Q,q	Coulomb	С
Voltage	V,v	Volt	V
Current	l,i	Ampere	А
Resistance	R	Ohm	Ω
Capacitance	С	Farad	F
Inductance	L	Henry	Н

Question: When should you use upper case or lower case letters for electrical quantities?



## Units and Symbols

When working with a or building a circuit you need a diagram. Draw or find one before you begin. Here are some commonly used symbols.

## Types of Switches

A switch is a mechanical-electrical device that that can change from a continuous state to a dis-continuous state and they are used as a mechanical interface to a circuit. There many different types of switches for different purposes and this is not an exhaustive list.

- Toggle Switches
- Momentary Switches
- Reed Switches
- Level or Float Switches
- and many more

### Types of Switches

Toggle switches are are possibly the most commonly used switches and they come in many different forms.

**Poles** - The numbers of poles refers to the number of independent conductors or circuits in a switch that are controlled by the same toggle or input.

**Throws** - The numbers of throws refers to the number of output terminals of a switch per pole.

